

RESOLUTIONS ARE LAID ON TABLE

Synod Has Long Debate Over Question Affecting Catholic Church.

PUT THERE BY CLOSE VOTE

Annual Session Adjourns, to Meet at First Church, Danville, Next Year.

By working almost until 11 o'clock last night, the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia completed its one hundred and twenty-fifth session, which has been in progress in the First Presbyterian Church since Tuesday. The synod will next meet in the First Presbyterian Church, Danville, Va., on the third Tuesday in October, 1913.

The routine of committee reports was three times broken during yesterday's sessions. Rev. J. C. Painter introduced a resolution to overture the next general assembly in regard to what he termed the politico-religious activity of the Roman Catholic Church. After a protracted discussion, his resolution was laid on the table. Among the objections to Dr. Painter's proposal, it was stated that it was too general, and at the evening session a resolution along similar lines, but calling attention to special grievances of the Protestant churches, was offered, but likewise laid on the table by a vote of 45 to 44.

The third break in the proceedings came when Dr. H. T. Graham, president of Hampden-Sidney College, presented the report of the committee on Christian education and made a short address in behalf of the institution of which he is head.

In the discussion on Dr. Painter's resolution, Rev. R. A. Robinson, who favored its passage, alluded in an unusual manner to the growth of moving-picture shows. He said that they were probably more potent educational factors to-day than were the Sunday schools. He stated that in his opinion the films exhibited in Protestantism were not favorable to Protestantism.

Text of Resolutions.

A strong sentiment in opposition to the resolution was revealed, both on technical grounds and those of principle. The debate prolonged the afternoon session of the synod, and it was almost 7 o'clock when it was voted down. The full text of the resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, the following resolution was presented to the general assembly in Louisville in 1911:

"Resolved, That the general assembly views with serious concern the growth and politico-religious organization known as the Roman Catholic Church, which is and has been a blight to civil and religious liberty wherever it has obtained a foothold; that it views with serious concern the apathy of all public men concerning this menace; the evident disposition on the part of the general government to grant special favors to this organization; and the ominous silence of the public press concerning any adverse criticism of this body, and at the same time a readiness freely to advertise all that is of interest to this so-called church;

"It that this assembly appoint an ad interim committee of five members, which shall inquire concerning this whole matter and report to the next assembly some practical method of advising our whole people concerning the dangers involved in the above facts, and, if in their judgment wise, to invite the influence and co-operation of other Protestant bodies in this work.

"And, whereas, the general assembly did appoint an ad interim committee of three, two members of which committee, who are among the ablest and most conservative men of our church, brought in a majority report, which fully sustained the positions presented in the above resolution;

"And whereas this report of the ad interim committee was not read before the British assembly and utterly failed to receive that serious consideration by the assembly to which the impor-

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tance of the subject entitled it, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Synod of Virginia, in session at Richmond, Va., does hereby overture the general assembly to meet in Atlanta in 1912 that it adopt the above resolution as expressive of its estimate of the Roman Catholic question and that it adopt the body of the report of the ad interim committee as sustaining the positions taken in the above resolution.

"And, furthermore, that the synod overture the general assembly to appoint a permanent committee on Romanism, whose duty it shall be to endeavor to enlighten our whole people on this subject and to earnestly seek the co-operation of other Protestant bodies in establishing a bureau of information for our whole people touching this matter, which vitally concerns the civil and religious welfare of our beloved country."

Brought Up Again.

Dr. R. A. Robinson, of Norfolk, who offered the second resolution dealing with Catholicism, presented a document which overture the general assembly on two particular matters. The attitude of the Roman Church on marriages performed by Protestant clergymen, in cases where one of the parties is a Catholic, and the recent governmental decision on the garb of teachers in the national Indian schools were the grievances cited. Like its predecessor, Dr. Robinson's proposal was allowed to lay on the table.

Christian Education.

After presenting the report of the committee on Christian education, which was the first matter before the synod last night, Dr. R. A. Robinson made an appeal in behalf of Hampden-Sidney College. He announced that the campaign for additional endowment for the college would begin in a few weeks, and urged that the ministers do all in their power to secure the \$100,000 which is wanted. He further stated that a still better way of helping the institution would be to send young men there to study. In this connection Dr. Graham called attention to the large number of ministers which Hampden-Sidney has furnished the church and the quoted from a student who said the atmosphere of the college put religious matters squarely before the men in attendance.

At the afternoon session Dr. J. E. Booker presented the report of the committee on home missions apportioning contributions among the presbyteries for the ensuing year and urging renewed effort along missionary lines. The synod set aside the third Sunday in July as a home mission day for country Sabbath schools, and the third Sunday in January for a like observance in the city Sabbath schools.

Lyonsburg Orphanage.

The report of the orphanage at Lyonsburg was read by Dr. R. H. Fleming, a former superintendent of the home. It showed that the institution was in a prosperous condition with twenty-nine boys and twenty girls sheltered within its walls. Dis-

cussion on this report brought out the fact that the orphanage is prospering, the home stood always in need of funds, and Dr. Fleming urged the ministers to maintain their interest in its success. Ex-Governor J. Hoge Tyler participated in the discussion on this subject.

At the morning session yesterday, memorial addresses were read in honor of Dr. Matthew Lyle and Rev. John Matthews Clymer, who died during the past year. A memorial to Rev. O. C. Hopkins, D. D., was ordered incorporated in the minutes of the synod. The synodical communion was observed with the customary ceremonies at the close of the morning session. Rev. E. T. Wellford, the moderator, and Rev. James P. Smith, D. D., stated clerk, conducted this rite.

At the close of the convention resolutions were passed thanking the members of the First Presbyterian Church and other churches in this city for the hospitality extended the ministers during their stay.

A number of delegates left for their homes yesterday, but some will remain over to-morrow, in order to be present at the centennial celebration of the First Presbyterian Church.

Ministers to Preach.

Rev. J. J. Fix announced last night that the following ministers will preach in various city churches to-morrow morning:

First Presbyterian—11 A. M., Dr. R. P. Kerr; 8 P. M., Dr. W. S. P. Bryan.

Second Presbyterian—11 A. M., Dr. P. H. Hoge.

Grace Street Presbyterian—11 A. M., Dr. W. S. P. Bryan.

Church of the Covenant—8 P. M., Dr. R. P. Kerr.

Westminster—11 A. M., Dr. A. R. Holderby.

Porter Street—11 A. M., Rev. R. A. White; 8 P. M., Rev. S. H. McBryde.

Mizpah—11 A. M., Rev. C. D. Gilkeson.

Hoge Memorial—11 A. M., Rev. A. M. Perryman.

Grace Street Baptist—11 A. M., Rev. Dr. F. H. Barron; 8 P. M., Rev. E. C. Lynch.

Calvary Baptist—11 A. M., Rev. W. D. White; 8 P. M., Rev. V. H. Starbuck.

Immanuel Baptist—11 A. M., Rev. I. W. Irwin; 8 P. M., Rev. A. S. Rachal.

Seventh Street Christian—11 A. M., Rev. J. M. Vandewater; 8 P. M., Dr. R. C. Anderson.

First English Lutheran—11 A. M., Rev. J. M. Sedgwick; 8 P. M., Rev. Ben. Harrop.

Second Baptist—11 A. M., Dr. R. C. Anderson.

Y. M. C. A.—8:30, Dr. F. H. Barron.

Soldiers' Home—8:30, Rev. J. J. Hittner.

CHURCH CENTENNIAL

First Presbyterian to Hold Anniversary Service To-Morrow.

Just one hundred years ago, on Sunday, October 17, the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Holt Rice, D. D., was installed. The church will celebrate the centennial event to-morrow.

At the morning service the Rev. R. P. Kerr, D. D., of Baltimore, for nineteen years the beloved pastor, whose bow still abides in strength, and whose countenance is bright with the hundred years, and who is always heard with great pleasure, will preach. Dr. Kerr is in the city attending the sessions of synod, and is the guest of Mrs. Morris Smith on West Grace Street.

At the evening service, the Rev. W. S. Plummer, D. D., of Chicago,

The Surrender at Yorktown

It is well for all Americans, particularly Virginians, to pause a few moments on this day, the 19th of October, and recall what happened at Yorktown, 131 years ago to-day, when the British laid down their arms, and the Revolution was practically ended.

We will not in the brief compass of this paper take up anything except the immediate scenes surrounding the surrender at Yorktown. The late Hon. John Cropper, A. M., LL. B., at the time of his death president of the city of the Cincinnati, in the 11, 1905, Virginia, at Yorktown, on the same day, delivered an historical address before the members of that society, in which he gave such a graphic description that quote therefrom at some length. He said, in part:

Cessation of Hostilities.

"By 10 o'clock in the morning of the 17th, a drummer was seen to mount the British parapet, and heard to beat a parley. By his side stood a British officer with a white flag, the meaning of which could not be mistaken. This officer was met by an American officer, and being blindfolded, conducted to the rear. Cornwallis asked for a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, and to have commissioners appointed to prepare conditions of surrender. Washington's reply was that he preferred to receive proposals from the British leader in writing, and would cease hostilities for two hours. This was acceded to. Among the proposals submitted was one that the British officers and men should be sent to England, France or America till exchanged. This was inadmissible, and it was returned with an ultimatum from Washington, to whom every moment was precious, as he had good reason to fear the return of the English fleet to the bay and the breaking of de Grasse's blockade. Washington demanded, among other things, that the render of Cornwallis on the same terms imposed on General Lincoln at Charleston in 1780.

"Cornwallis yielded on the night of the 17th. The next day the commissioners met at the Moore house and drew up fourteen articles for the surrender of the garrison, including the ordinance, stores and loyalists. Washington sent these to Cornwallis early on the 19th, intimating that he signs them by 11 o'clock. The British troops should march out at 1 o'clock lay down their arms before 11 o'clock the articles were signed in the trenches. At 3 o'clock the British, wearing new uniforms, marched out as if on parade, all but their colors, for these were captured. They were not allowed to play an American or French air. These were the counterparts of the conditions imposed on General Lincoln at Charleston. During the meeting of the commissioners, when the articles were read, Major Ross, pointing to one of them, said to 'Laurens':

"This is a harsh article."

"Which article?" said the American.

"The troops shall march out with colors cased and drums beating a British or a German march."

"Yes, sir, it is a harsh article," said Laurens.

"Then," said Ross, "if that is your opinion, why is it here?"

He showed the document.

"Laurens," who was one of the prisoners at Charleston, reminded Ross that although the defense of Charleston had been gallant, the Americans were allowed no honors of surrender other than the above.

"Yes," replied the British, "we

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NICKNAMERS NEGLECTING FEW STATES

Three Commonwealths Have Only Original Names and Twenty-two Have Indian Names.

Do you know where you live? That's right. Well, do you know where your friends live? That's all right too, but it is a safe bet that you can't answer "yes" to both those questions if some one should start to dropping the names in the geography and "switch in" a few nicknames of States.

For instance, would you own up to being a resident of "The Gopher State"? Not unless you knew what it was—certainly not.

Three States, however, have been neglected by the nicknamers, and no humorous appellation has been added to Washington, Wyoming and Arizona.

These Commonwealths, with their newly acquired honors of Statehood, stand out distinctly from their sister States in not having been nicknamed by the ribald jesters so as to come into national prominence.

Here are a few of the names borne by the other States in order that you may see if you can designate them:

"The Eldorado of the North."

"The Bear State."

"The Blue Hen State."

"The Gem of the Mountains."

"The Red Mud State."

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the grandson of Dr. W. S. Plummer, who was for many years an important factor in ecclesiastical circles in Richmond and the pastor of the First Church, will preach.

These exercises will be open to the public, and a large attendance is expected. On Monday evening from 8 to 11 an informal reception will be held at the church.

Lord Cornwallis did not command at Charleston.

"There, sir," replied Laurens, "you distort another observation. It is not the individual that is here considered; it is the nation. This remains an article or I cease to be a commissioner."

"There was nothing more to be said. The article stood. The colors were hoisted, and the march played was 'The World Turned Upside Down.'"

Old Fame Discovered.

This is Mr. Cropper's description, but before we go farther I should like to say a word in regard to the tune, "The World Turned Upside Down." For many, many years, although it was known that this was the music by which the British marched out at Yorktown, yet it seemed to have disappeared off the face of the earth. The Society of the Cincinnati, after the expenditure of no little time and money in quest of this tune, finally, about ten

years ago, discovered it in one of the largest libraries of the world, and it is now played at their general meetings.

It is generally conceded that the surrender of the British at Yorktown was the handiwork of the field of battle ever seen in this country. Picture to yourself the bright autumn sunshine, the British in their best uniforms, (for reasons which I will shortly mention), the French troops dressed as only France knows how, and the Americans ragged perhaps, but with men like Washington, Rochambeau, Lincoln, Lafayette, Steuben, Knox and others at their head—and down the road to the tune of the "World Turned Upside Down" came the British, led by General O'Hara—Lord Cornwallis is not present, as he pleads illness, but General O'Hara bears his sword.

A regiment of French Hussars has been drawn up in a semicircle, and when General O'Hara reaches this spot he asks for General Washington. He is referred to General Lincoln, "who, receiving the sword as a sign of surrender, immediately returned it."

Wear Best Uniforms.

When I said a moment ago that the British wore their best uniforms it was for this reason: That according to the terms of surrender they were permitted to carry out what they had on their backs. Their arms were stacked in an adjacent field—very naturally they wore their bravest uniforms, and during the night preceding the surrender they destroyed by slow fire, or otherwise, what they could not carry away in this manner.

A well-known gentleman, whose name you would no doubt recognize, and who was in a position to know whereof he spoke, told me some years ago, before his death, that among other things that the British had at Yorktown were hundreds, perhaps thousands, of candles. They were afraid to burn them for fear of attracting the notice of the American sentries, so they buried them. In digging around for the foundations of the Yorktown monument, which was erected by the Federal government, a large number of these candles were discovered. Some were in good state of preservation.

When France sent her delegation over to the unveiling of this monument, they were given upon their arrival, a dinner by the Cincinnati at Delmonico's, in New York, and the table was lit by some of these very candles from Yorktown.

French Entertainment.

I might add, in passing, that it was very proper that the Cincinnati should entertain the representatives of France upon their arrival in this country. The President of the United States and the President of the French republic are always elected honorary members of the society. It is the only military order, not of French origin, that France allows her officers to wear. The president-general of the Cincinnati wears at their meetings a badge of the order presented by the French officers who served in the Revolution. It is studded with diamonds. A well-known New York jeweler places the value of these stones alone at \$50,000.

The society is not named after Cincinnati, O., but the reverse. This is simply mentioned here to correct one or two questions. But to return to Cornwallis and Yorktown.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tishman rode day and night to Philadelphia and reported the surrender to the president of Congress, and soon the whole city knew it.

"At 2 o'clock the next day Congress went in a body to hear a sermon."

In conclusion, let us recall a few words of the leading men of that day. "The play is over," wrote Lafayette, "and the fifth act is just finished."

"O, God!" exclaimed Lord North, the English Prime Minister, "it is all over—all over!"

Across the sea, "our generous ally, Louis XIV," ordered a Te Deum sung in Notre Dame and that the citizens of Paris illuminate their houses.

Napoleon said of Cornwallis: "I do not believe he was a man of first-rank abilities, but he had talent, great sobriety and sincerity—on true brave counts. He never broke his word."

Cornwallis was our foe, but he is not to be regarded with the same feelings

as Tarleton (the Sherman of the Revolution). Those who care to read of "Agnes of Glasgow" are referred to "Historic Camden," by Kirkland and Kennedy, chapter XIII. C. C. P.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF STATE BANKS

Gratifying Condition for Financial Interests of State Is Shown.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Raleigh, N. C., October 18.—The statement of aggregate resources and liabilities of State banks in North Carolina at the close of business September 4, 1912, as compared with statements for September 1, 1911, issued by the Corporation Commission, shows total resources this year of \$75,497,136, against \$71,144,154 for 1911, an increase of \$4,352,981. There are 366 banks compared with 355 for last year. The capital stock is \$104,516, a gain of \$751,754. Time certificates of deposit have increased 11,455,347; deposits subject to check, \$5,126,483; demand certificates of deposit, \$1,120,173, and savings deposits, \$2,106,232. The deposits subject to check

amount to \$29,362,189, and savings deposits to \$11,087,564. The summary is declared to present a most gratifying condition for the financial interests of the State. Of course, the national banking interests in the State are not included in this statement.

The Neuse Transportation and Street Railway Company, of New Bern, was chartered to-day with \$100,000 capital authorized and \$200 subscribed by Clyde Eby, C. L. Ives and A. T. Dill, for the operation of transportation lines by boat, automobile, street railway and otherwise.

Another charter was for the Bank of McDonalds, Robeson County, capital \$25,000 authorized, and \$10,000 subscribed by L. R. Hamer, J. L. Townsend and others. There was also a charter for the Richmond Hardware Company, of Ellerbe, Richmond County, capital \$20,000, by Joy C. Nance and others.

This was the last day of the State Fair, with an attendance of 18,000 compared with 20,000 on Tuesday, 18,000 on Wednesday and 15,000 Thursday. The crowds, of course, are the result of people paid high tribute to the success of the fair, but the thousands of people who are here for the State expressed gratification at the extent and quality of the agricultural exhibits, to the success of which the State Department of Agriculture and other agricultural forces directed much energy and expense.

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